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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.......

If our friends who favor us with manuscript publication with to have rejected articles returned, they

The End in the Philippines.

The announcement by Gen. Orrs of the practical ending of the Aguinaido rebellion justifies the expectation of every competent military and civilian observer of the conditions in the Philippines when our troops there were recruited sufficiently to make possible a vigorous aggressive cam-

AGUINALDO is a helpless fugitive, utterly discredited among his own followers. Not even a pretence of a government remains to him. Against obstacles rarely equalled in the history of war and in spite of hardships almost unexampled, our troops have pushed shead steadily and overcome the Aguinaldo bands in every instance. Nothing remains except to stampout the embers of the insurrectionary fire.

tenance of the "open door," and, in such a To that tireless worker and most accomcontest, she would be safe, for she would have powerful ailies which, between them, plished and able soldier, Major-Gen. Etcould command the sea. So long as its WELL S. OTIS, the highest of honors for a victorious campaign are justly due. friends are masters on the ocean, the Isi-

The sue of "anti-imperialism," feeble as and Empire is unassailable. It was not until KUBLAI Khan had beaten the Japanits possible vitality always was, is now cold in political death.

An Honorable and Honored Boss.

The late James McManes of Philadelphia, of whom an obituary appeared in THE SUN yesterday, occupied for many years continuously the place of a "boss' in Philadelphia. Appointed, in 1865, a trustee of the Gas Commission-an experiment in the line of municipal ownership which corrupted the politics and defrauded the taxpayers of that town until discarded recently-he remained supreme until 1889, when at the age of 67 he was worsted by a more masterful politician, Quay. The usual tenure of a "bose" in municipal polities in any American city rarely extends over a period so long as twenty-four years, but the quality of undeviating fidelity to party friends, gratitude for service rendered and an unswerving sense of personal honor accounted for his success as a "boss," and also for his subsequent attainment of high honors distinct from politics, in the city in which as a "bobbin" boy he, a penniless Irish immigrant, began his career in a cotton mill.

The Philadelphia Press tells of a notable episode in later years :

"In 1802 he was elected President of the People's Bank, to the duties of which he devoted most of his attention until failing health pecess tated a relaxaroived the institution to such an axiont that it was ferced to close its doors, a condition 'rought to light by the death of the cashier, who committed suicide. When the books of the Latit tion were examined to was found that there was a shortage of up-

The North American gives a detailed account of what happened :

"While the directors sat about scared and whitefaced, hearing that the tenk was defrauded, M. Mares arose and, throwing his purse down on the table, exclaimed: There, gentlemen, is my purse, and grasping a pen he wrote out his check for \$400,000 to cover the deficiency. The \$400. 000 did not really represent what Mc Massa lost.
The Spanish war was on and he sold stocks on a low market from which a few months later he could have realized three times their value."

There are "bosses" and "bosses," those whose fidelity to friends and to the obligations of honor maintains them in prominence even after actual political authority is passed away from their hands and those whose boss-ship is ephemeral and cludes them even when in power.

Judge Gordon, one of the Democratic leaders in Philadelphia, speaking of a lifelong and unfaltering Republican in the strongest Republican city of the country, gave on Thursday this explanation of Mr. McManes's influence in the councils of a party historically intolerant of boss rule: "I never knew a man of more absolute veracity. The last act of his life, by which he impaired his estate by the voluntary gift of half a million dollars to save the creditors of the People's Bank from loss, was an act of romantic and chivalric honor and honesty which will remain a lasting monument to his fame and a priceless heritage to those he leaves behind."

Japan and Russia.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by representatives of Russia and Japan at Washington, rumors of increasing friction between the two countries continue to come from the Far East. The bone of contention is alleged to be Corea, overrun by Japan in her war with China, which, although diplomatic arrangements compelled her to renounce it, she is now accused of wishing to regain. We do not credit these reports, because the reasons which should dissuade the Tokio Government from disturbing the international peace at this time seem to us conclusive.

It is evident that the rumors of impending host-lities between Japan and Russia, which are rife at Shanghai, are based on grounds purely a priori. They start from the assumption that Japan must desire the acquisition of territory on the Asiatic mainland; that Russia stands in her way, and that, if the obstacle is ever to be removed, the attempt must be made at once, before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway shall enable Russia to turn to account her immense military resources. Admitting for the sake of argument that Japan must fight Russia now or never, it noes not follow that the former power should provoke a contest at the present conjuncture, unless she can do so with a fair prospect of success. No such prospeet is visible. It would be clearly inexpedient for Japan to pit herself against Russia, unless she was absolutely certain of dominating the China sens, and thereby moving her land troops with security and despatch. Japan is very far from being sure of such maritime ascendency. It is disputable whether the Japanese navy would prove more than a match for the Russian warships now stationed on the Asiatic side of the Pacific, and it would be out of the question for the Japanese naval force to contend against both the Russian and French fleets, which, in the event of war, would cooperate almost certainly. Manifestly, then, the Tokio Government would not confront the risks of war with Russia unless it could rely on the assistance of some strong maritime power.

fully avoid all additional complications so long as she is occupied in South Africa. Not from Germany, which studiously courts the Czar's good will, and for some years past, has framed its Far Eastern policy on Russian lines. Not, finally, from the United States, which will not enter into any combination in the Far East except for the purely defensive purpose of maintaining the so-called "open door"-that is to say, of preserving the commercial rights conceded to us by treaties with China. Our conclusion is that, since Japan, under present circumstances, will have to fight single-handed, she will not fight at all.

The fundamental assumption that Japan must seek territory on the Asiatic mainland is open to exception. The Japanese have, as yet, no cause to experience earth-hunger. Many generations must clapse before they have thoroughly settled and developed the great island of Yezo and their recent insular conquest, Formosa. With the recent astonishing development of the native industries, there is no reason to apprehend a pressure of population on the means of subsistence. Japan's most urgent need for many years to come is not territorial, but commercial, expansion. Already the extension of her exports to the markets of eastern Asia is one of the most striking phenomena of the time, and she counts on underbidding her Western competitors when the whole interior of China shall be thrown open to manufactured goods. The only object for which the Tokio Government might deem it well to fight at the present time is the main-

ese at sea that he was able to land a formidable Mongol army in their country. So long as Japan's Chinese policy coinnides with that of Great Britain and the United States, she may look forward confidently to an enormous growth of manufactures and of commerce. It would be an act of folly to diverge from this promising part and face the perils of a duel with Russia for the sake of dominion in Corea.

Defeat of the Dervishes.

Col. WINGATE, the English officer in command of the Egyptian forces on the Upper Nile, has just routed 2,500 Dervishes. about one-fourth of the Khalifa's army, killing 400 and taking many prisoners. The hard-fought battle occurred at Abu Andil, thirty miles southwest of Abba Island, where the Mahdi was born and whence he set out on his victorious

The chief importance of this victory is the impression it will make upon the many thousands of Arabs in Kordofan whom the Khalifa for a year past has been trying to rally to his standard. Twice this year, in May and September, he advanced for toward the Nile, only to retreat again to the western mountains. In September the Egyptian cavalry left the Nile to give him battle, but when they rea had Jebel Gedir. w) ere he had been abiding, the bird had flown. The cavary returned to the Nile. not having supplies for an indefinite chase over the steppes in southern Kordofan. Thereupon the Khalifa was emboldened to advance a part of his force to the Nile region again, and it has now met a crushing

Nothing but a severe repulse of the Anglo-Egyptian forces could have redstablished the Khalifa's prestige. But in the very region where the Mahdi defeated the Governor of Fashoda in December, 1881, and almost wholly destroyed the 6,000 men who marched against him under YUSEF Pasha in June, 1882, the Khalifa has skulked when he has seen the enemy on the horizon and has been repulsed when his soldiers met him. The striking contrast between the triumphs of the Mahdi and the retreats and defeats of his successor will be likely to destroy what little faith the Arabs still reposed in their old leader. The Khalifa is a nuisance, but events are steadily diminishing his power for mis-

Winslow Warren's Party.

A Mugwump anti-imperialist wanderer is looking for a political home; can't find one to suit and is almost determined to build. The Hon. WINSLOW WARREN, who is always on the point of bursting under the exertion of keeping up with his name, was discovered by the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND and made Collector of the Port of Boston. Like his discoverer, Mr. WARREN views the Philippines with alarm. He trembles for his country and, with an even more aspen shakiness, for himself. At this dire moment, when the Anti-Imperialist League is distributing crises and the Hon. ALADDIN ATRINSON threatens to eat h - own cookery as a testimony against the oppressors, the Hon. WINSLOW WARREN looks darkly at the future and his visiting card and asks himself: "What is WINSLOW WARREN'S duty to WINSLOW WARREN and WINSLOW WARnen's country in this hour which lays a fearful burden upon both, especially upon WINSLOW WARREN? What ought WINSLOW WARREN to do? Where shall Winslow

WARREN go "? Inevitably Winslow Warren wrote a letter on the situation. Inevitably Wins-LOW WARREN'S letter went to Springfield, to the rent bosom of Gen. Samso Bowles, the iracund, inexorable and irreconcilable Gen. Sambo Bowles. There Winslow WARREN spilled his overflowing heart. WINSLOW WARREN cannot vote for BRYAN unless silver is dumped. Winslow War-REN knows by gazing into his own consciousness "that there are hundreds of thousands, probably millions of Republican, independent and gold Democratic voters who would gladly vote against McKinley if the Democratic party furnished them with a safe candidate upon a safe platform."

If the Democratic party refuses to make teelf agrable to Winslow Warren and h s probab e millions of voters, where can WINSLOW WARREN find shelter? He will not dwell in the tents of wickedness with the McKinleyites, WINSLOW WARREN must have a tabernacle of his own, with accommodation for "the vast numbers of voters who discellers in the present policy of the Administration, who stand together for honest finance, for civil service reform, for anti-imperialism, and for a just and proper regulation of trusts."

In short, there must be a new party, guaranteed to satisfy Winslow WARREN and his vast numbers. WINSLOW WARREN'S party might not win, but "the relief it would bring to countless thousands," consisting mainly of Winstow Warren, would be immeasurable, and its influence upon the future of politics would be immense." Exactly like Winslow WARREN'S influence upon the present of politics.

Where could such assistance be secured? We know not what others may think, but,

Not from Great Britain, which will care- as for us, we want WINSLOW WARREN re- a refusal on the part of the Board of Educalieved. We hate to hear his teeth chatter as he leaves the political settlements and plods into the wilderness. Let the Mug-

wump have a wigwam. The Hon. WINSLOW WARREN will be the andidate for President most satisfactory to the countless thousands, consisting mainly of WINSLOW WARREN, who want immeasurable relief. For Vice-President either the Hon. SHAB MULKY of Texas or the Hon. EPAPHRODITUS BOOZE of Iowa would be acceptable. The countless thousands yearn to be counted.

The Addyston Pipe Case. Although the suit of the United States against the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company has been in existence for three years. very little has been heard of it, and it is only recently that the case has come to be considered in certain quarters as important. It has been asserted that the points of law involved were such that if the decision, expected soon from the United States Supreme Court, was adverse to the company, some of the large business corporations that have been newly organized in our country would find their existence imperilled. Such inference is wholly unfounded and can hardly have been promulgated for any other than speculative

DUITDORES. The suit was begun by the Attorney General under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, to restrain a number of corporations engaged to the manufacture of cast-iron pipe in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama and other States, from combining among themselves, while still retaining their individual character, to fix and maintain the selling prices of their product, in which, it appears, they had a practical monopoly. The Government bill of complaint was dismissed in the United States Circuit Court. but this judgment was reversed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It is now awaiting final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is clear that the only legal question involved in the case is the legality of a combination or "pool" of separate companies to suppress competition between themselves. The lawfulness of the actual consolidation and absorption of several small companies into one big company so that their former separate existence ceases and is merged into a new and greater whole, is not here called in question nor in any way threatened.

The litigation now soon to be ended. known as the Addyston Pipe case, has about as much meaning to the great industrial enterprises of our land as a quarrel over the size of water gourds before the Sharif of Mecca.

A Post Office Uptown.

The suggestion that the Government shall transfer its Post Office to an uptown district in New York, in order to be near railway stations, is novel and is open to some objections. It seems inevitable, for instance, that ultimately there will be a consolidation of the Brooklyn Post Office with that of New York, when the present Post Office will be much more central and suitable for the whole great city than one further uptown. Again, of 250,000 persons who. on the average, enter Manhattan daily by train, ferry, bridge or steamboat, it is computed that 175,000 come into New York at points south of Fourteenth street. and a very large majority of these at points south of Chambers street. All the Southern mail business, fully one-half the mail business from Western points, and practically all the mail business of Long Island and New Jersey points tributary to New York, come into the city from terminals near the present Post Office.

In New York, as in all other American cities, the railroads have found it expedient to adapt their terminal arrangements to the requirements of the Government. In the selection of a site for the new Custom House the Government has found it a site further downtown, and the city of New York is concentrating its chief official business to a greater extent each year in the locality from which the advocates of an uptown Post Office propose to move. The Post Office is all right where it is.

Harrity's Button

Although the Hon. WILLIAM FRANCIS HARRITY was brutally deposed from the post of Pennsylvania member of the Demoeratic National Committee and Col. Jim GUFFEY appointed in his place, he bears no malice. His experienced mind has been working for the benefit of the Democratic party. The fruits of the labor were exhibited at Chicago, Tuesday. Just before the final meeting of the Democratic Execu tive Committee, a button, designed by Mr. HARRITY, was submitted to the inspection of the members. It bore th's inserfation:

"No foreign alliance, no Trusts, no imperialism." Evidently Mr. HARRITY made his plans for this button after reading the Ohio Democratic platform. His handlwork was praised civilly, but did not escape criticism. "It is a very good platform," said one member of the committee. "but it ought to have '16 to 1' on it also."

Mr. HABRITY made the button as he would like to have the platform made, If that fatal Sixteen to One could only be kept off the buttons and the platform, the Democrats of the East would be a little less lugubrious.

But it can't be kept out and off. Mr. HARRITY's inscription will have to be revised, and the enlarged and amended version engraved on a silver button.

Hiding the School Report.

The Greater New York Charter, in Section 1,080, contains this clause relating to the annual report to be made by the City Superintendent of Schools:

"He shall submit to the Board of Education an annual report containing a statement of the condition of the schools of the city, and all such matters relating to his office, and such plans and suggestions for the improvement of the schools in the school system, and for the advancement of public instrucon in the city of New York as he shall deem expedient, and as the by-laws of the Board of Education may direct."

In compliance with this statutory requirement, Dr. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL has prepared and submitted a report to the Board of Education, which that body on Wednesday, by a vote of eight to six, determined to place on file, without printing the same or putting it into circulation.

The suggestion is made that the Board of Education has thus concealed the report in violation of Section 94 of the Penal Code which is in these words: "A person who wilfully and unlawfully removes,

nutilates, destroys, conceals or obliterates a record. man, book, paper, document or other thing, filed o sited in a public office or with any public officer by authority of law, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or both."

It seems very doubtful, however, whether

tion to make public Supt. MAXWELL'S report can be deemed a criminal conceal-

ment under this provision of law. The purpose of the charter is to have the Superintendent, by means of his annual report, advise the Board of Education of the condition and needs of the public schools of the city. This purpose is accomplished when the report is placed before the board. If any person should now conceal it, so that those members desiring to refer to it or study it further were thereby prevented from doing so, a case might arise for prosecution under the Penal Code: but we hardly think that the courts could hold that the mere omission to print and publish the document, or even the seclusion thereof in a safe of the Board of Education, would constitute a crime. The report has reached the officers whom the charter intended it should reach. There has been no concealment from them. To withhold its contents from the public is a piece of folly on their part: but we venture to doubt its being a penal offence.

This is Evacuation Day. May it be celebrated as long as the Fourth of July, that

For some time before the election, the entreaties and commands of the Hon, Cast. SCHURZ to the voters of German descent to stamp upon imperialism covered a large part of Ohio. The Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN circulated Mr. SCHURZ's orders extensively. It was felt in the Pocantico Mr. SCHURZ was a power and that he had not been turned on in vain-Since the election Mr. Schunz is gratifyingly infrequent or severely muffled. Presumably he is helding an anti-imperial at conference with himself; and deep, deep must be the tearfall in that solemn sectusion.

In the recent contest for election to the Virginia State Senate, in the Isle of Wight distriet, a bolter named SHANDS received the bulk of the white vote, and the vote for the regular Democratic nominee, BOYKIN, was cast almost entirely by negroes. If things can be color line must be getting protty faint.

Chairman Jones is decidedly optimistic as to

Optimistic is too cold a word. Nuncle Jrw. Jones is a fount of hydromel. He is a silver lamp fed with aromatic oils. His spectacles are rainbows and the mirage is his nighteap. His headquarters are in Cockaigns. But with all his buoyant poetry, Nuncle JIM JONES as a political manager stands by the side of New York's own Signor GALANTE, the BRYAN of

Our excitable Bryanite friend, the Kansas City Times, is again falling on the ground violently, foaming, writhing and going through all the ceremonies necessary to the process popularly called "throwing a fit." Its eyes leap from their sockets as it shricks:

"Are Americans British subjects?" No. agonized energumen, but some Bryanites are fit subjects for the straitjacket.

A representative of the Democratic National Committee is in Boston trying to milk the Demograts for contributions to the cam-Probably he thinks that if the Massachusetts Democrats can afford to have the Hon, GROBOR FRED WILLIAMS for a leader. they can afford to subscribe heavily to the fund for the spread of Bryanism. But the Massachusetts Democrata meekly acknowledge that the immortal Williams is a luxury, much too rich for their blood. They can't afford him, and yet they have no luck in their efforts to lose him. Besides, they are saving their money so that they may be able to go to Col. BRYAN's show when he goes upon the New England elreuit.

It is said that the members of the Demoeratic National Executive Committee intend to organize a bureau of information and education. This, we presume, is another name and emanation of the Hon. Corn Harver, whose ave-cent Jeffersonian eigar is still rank in the

The Hon, JERRY SIMPSON relieves his toils as a capitalist and a statesman by the publication of a periodical called the Bayonet It is said that JERRY, who ever loved his kind, means to conduct the Bayonet on the cooperaestrable not to go uptown with the growth | tive plan. This arrangement may be questioned of some branches of commerce, but to select | by his employees, who may argue that if JERRY is making profits by the circulation of his views of the universe, he will want to put those profits in his own pockets, whereas if there are any loases, he can have no objection to sharing them with his employees. But these suspicions are unworthy.

City Trees.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SON-NIE! The New York Tree Planting Association, now in its fourth year of cessful operation, has set out hundreds of trees in various parts of the city. Col. John Y. Culver i the Secretary of the a sociation and his office is in the Potter Building, Park row,

Write to him for instructions, and he will arrange with you and your neighbors to set out as many troes as you require in your block, and thereby add to the branty as well as the value of your neighborhood. All other information will also be supplied by him. This is the time for plantin .. Do not delay ABNER W. COLGATE.

From a Voter for Berns in 1808

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During all the ough which our camtry has passed since the war wi h Spain commenced and ended with its constant bickerings and fault-undings, one man ove all seems to have kept his head level-our President, William McKinley. All honor to him, and when he comes up for elec-

tion again, he will get the vote, of at least one Bryan

Relief Work in Ports Rico.

From a letter from San Juan, Nov. 10. "It is wonderful how well our forces are organ ized by our President, Col. Hoff. We have had as many as 400,000 indigents in our care at a time; of these 20,000 were sick. Yet we have not had a single case of death by starvation. It is a pity. wever, that such an mount of energy should have

to be expended in guarding against impositio).

"We are at present distributing relet food on a different principle: We give to the planters rations for as many sodies. live on his plantation. At the end of every week he pays the bread-winner one pound of provisious per day for each member of his amily. Thus a bachelor gets six pounds of pravisone per week, while a married man with five children gets for t - two pounds a week. Besides this the plauter has to give them a 'good' (bone) for their wages to be paid later on—the planters having no money now-and the laborer gets a piece of ground, 100 feet square, to plant on, the first group he gathers

therefrom being his own. " In this way the poor planter, who is supposed to have lost all his crop in the nurricane, is able to hire labor and repair the damages done to his property. We have already had applications for this arrangement from 2,500 planters. It may be interesting to con know that we give out (seems) 200,000 pounds of

Presbyterian-Episcopal. From the Living Church,

I quote from the current number of your paper folio 616; as follows: "The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., has resumed his work of preparing students for the Presbyterian ministry," &c. all kindness and sincerity, to explain this, to me, paradoxical statement. I confess to much ignorance in eociesiastical matters, being simply an Episco-palian, but interested sufficiently to ask why an Spiscopal divine should be "preparing students for NEW YORK CITY, NOV. 5, 1899.

[We referred to the fact that Dr. Briggs retains ils professorship at the Union Theological Semipary, which, unless we are mistaken, is chieff de-voted to the preparation of students for the Presby-terian ministry. Way he should be doing this is a question we are unable to answer. It rests with the Bishop and Standing Committee of the diocese of New York—Eb. L. O. THE SOUTH APRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Methuen's report of Thursday's fighting to the eastward of Belmont makes it appear that the Free Staters were taken by surprise, and though they offered a vigorous resistance, were eventually driven from all their positions with the loss of their langer and supplies They are said to have been pursued for some distance by a small force of cavalry and mounted infanter; but no estimate is given of their losses in men, from which it may be in-

ferred that the pursuit was not very hot. The next step in Gen. Methuen's advance will be the critical one, as at the end of it he has the Modder River in front of him, and from Belmont on he loses the advantage of transport by rail for his supplies, and the lesson he has taught the Free Staters will render them more

From Natal there come persistent reports that the investing force at Ladvamith bas suffered a severe reverse; but there appears no solid foundation for them. Were they correct. the posit on of Gen. Joubert's army, strung out as it is in detachments from Ladysmith to the Mooi River, would be highly critical, and we should soon hear of a retreat from the nore advanced positions.

The report that opinion in London is by no

means optimistic as to the early termination of the war is no doubt due to the steady defection of the Dutch Afrikanders throughout Cape Colony, and the obstacles developing through the difficulty of keeping so large a force as ti0,000 men adequately supplied traversing a country naturally, or that has been rendered, barren of resources. The unexpected resistance of the Boers and the turn it has given the campaign have evidently disconcerted the British plans.

PROPORTIONALE REPRESENTATION.

The Question to He Considered by th

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 -When the Republic can National Committee meets in Washington next month to fix the time and designate the place of the 1900 convention, there will be brought to its not ce again, it is announced, the question of proportionate representation n Republican National conventions bereafter. The motion is to be made by the Iowa membe of the committee, Mr. Cummins of Des Moines, who, in a published interview, is reported as declaring that he favors a change of representation, based on the votes cast for Republican Presidential candidates, in preference to the present method of divisional allotment according to the number of Congressmen. The question is not a new one, having been taken up, without any positive action, by the Republican National Convention of 1802 at Minneapolis, but the reasons for its more serious consideration, especially in a year of a National census, are much more preent than they were seven rears ago, and it is natural that the suggestion for a change in representation should emanate from the committee member of so steadfast a Republican State as Iowa.

The Republicans of the Hawkers State, after clear-cut, straight-out, uncompromising and courageous fight in support of every principle of established Republican policy, have carried it by a plurality of 60,000. They are represented, and have been for many years, by two Republican Senators and by a solid Republican delegation to the Bouse of Representatives. Iowa cast 520,000 votes in the election of 1893. Its quota is thirteen electors, whereas the two States of Mississippi and Florida, which cast in the same election 70,500 and 46,500 votes respectively (a total of 117,000 votes), have the same electoral epresentation, and the same representation in the Republican National Convention as

lowa, or twenty-six delegates. In the recent election in Mississippi for a Governor and State officers and for members of the Legislature as well, to choose two United States Senators, the Republicans did not go through the formality of either nominating putting up any candidates. In Florida the ethargy, indifference or helplessness of the Republicans is practical y the same; even in Presidential election of some years ago they did not put up Presidential electors, though they had taken an active part in the nomination of the Republican candidates. Under these circumstances it is proposed to

consider a change in the basis of representation in Republican National conventions now fixed arbitrarily by the number of members of Congress, irrespective of the size of the State or of the constituency, or of the disqualifications imposed upon its citizens, which seems to many rersons inequitable if not intolerable. The demand for a change seems likely to be considered, perhaps more favorably, in view of the fact that in many States (conspicuously New York) the former method of electing delegates by political divisions has been discarded in favor of representation based upon the vote cast by Republican condidates at the last general election. Thus, in electing delegates to the New York State convention pext year to nom nate a Governor, the basis of representation will be the number of votes cast for Mr. Roosevert in 1868, while in the election of delegates to the National Convention from New York, the Congressional districts will be taken instead, a strong Democratic and an overwhelmingly Republican district having the same representation in the nomination of a President, but not in that of a Governor.

Usually the chief of stacle encountered to any change in the method of electing or in the allotment of delegates to a nominating convention is to be found in the opposition of candidates apprehensive of the loss of votes or influence thereby. The present political situation, however, is such that a change of represoutation may be dispassionately considered. but the powers of the National Committee are merely advisory, and the members could do no more than make a recommendation to the National Convention for such action as a majority of its members would approve, that action to affect future Republican conventions and to alter radically the method of electing delegates to them.

From the Chicago Record.

A Great City for Padlocks.

From the Chicago Reved.

Irkutsk, the necepted capital of oriental Silveria, is a city of padlocks. It has only about 51,000 lineabitants, yet there are more padlocks on the shutters and doors of Irkutsk a ores than can be found in an American city of 200,000. There are as many as three jadlocks on some store doors and every lowers story shutter hear from one to five. The padlock weighs from one to filteen pounds. The popular size is five pounds and two and one half inches thick.

The closing of a store is an affair of consequence. The heavy shutters are swing together, the ponierous iron bars are put in place, the padlocks are adjusted and locked, and then comes the find and serious ceremony of locking the loop. The door is shut, the rare are placed, the padlock is fixed and locked and the verdant stranger thinks the closing oteration is over. It is not.

A piece of cord is drawn through the hasp of the padlock and the two onds are hed against the door by a clerk or boy while the projector meltan piece of seeding wax and sticks the ends of the string to the door. On the hot wax he places his private stamp. A promeande on an Itku sk business street after closing time shows the huse padlocks, the two lines of string and a fat dab of red wax as big as a silver ollar. In case sealing wax is dispensed with the pad ock is ted in a rag, the string boing knotted in a peculiar way.

The husiness man of Irkutsk has no faith in a stringless pad ock. I learned that through the wax and rag medium the owner of a store knew if his lock had been tampered with in the night.

Following oit.

"Lebelia." demanded Mr. McSwat, as he stood, hat in hand, warting for her, "are you going out walking with that bicycling dress "This is my ramy-day skirt," replied Mrs. McSwat, "and I certainly am going out walking "Then wait a minute." he said, "and I will turn up my trousers."

Taxes One-Quarter the Rent. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Bir: I also am the

unhappy owner of two houses in New York, which I cannot sell for half what they cost me. On one, which rents for \$360, I paid in taxes for this like to ask, with your correspondent of yesterday, 'Is there no redress?' ANOTHER NEW YORK REAL ESPATE OWNER.

THE USE OF DOGS IN WAR.

Results of Experiments Made by the Ger-

man Army Last Summer. The use of dogs in war dates back to the Greeks and Romans, but the modern idea of training them for special military service was born in 1886 in Germany, and for the past ten or twelve years each battalion of German lagers has had eight or ten dogs assigned to it for this training. The two or three dogs thus falling to each company are pieced under the care of a non-commissioned officer and two men, and each regiment has an officer detailed

o superintend their instruction. The dog is to be used for various special duties, such as the service of information and security or scouting, on marches and reconnoissances and in patrols, sentinel duty with the outposts, as messengers on both these duties, as carriers of supplies and amoun tion on the bartlefield, and to hunt up the wounded after battle.

To test the results thus far obtained, a number of dogs I oneing to various regiments were assembled at Oels in Pruss an Silesia last July for trial. There were sixteen dogs in all, six of them under 2 years old. They were tried on the following points: Conduct as watch dog. return from patrol to master, going from master to patrol, following master by scent alone. and lying down. The first point was tested by placing the dog with his master at an outpost giving only a limited view and then causing two jagers (in enemy's uniform) to approach under cover from a point about 400 yards distant. The second and third points were tested by sending four dogs at one time from an outpost (or patrol) to four different sentinels, then back again to the outpost (or patrol), back again to the sentinel, and once more to the outpost (or patro)), the latter having meanwhile hanged its position.

The various points were given values, and one of the dogs received 90 out of a possible 100. The dogs were of different breeds and crosses, but the best were collies and shepherd logs. The average rate of travel of the dogs as messengers was about 94 miles an hour. Much interest is taken in this subject in other armies besides that of Germany, and. when once the best breed is determined, dogs may be specially bred for military service and a considerable number utilized in the armies.

What Demonstizing Legal Tender Money

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. - Sir: In your editorial, "The Doubt About the Gold Standard" of Nov. 23, commenting on Hou. Thomas B. Read's speech on the gold standard, you say:

"At present, the 500,000,000 silver dollars in examence are full logal tender. They are included in the term wone in which the obligations of the Government are expressly payable, and there is a more or less widely diffused four that some future Government are expressly payable, and there is a more or less which y diffused fear that some future Ad idustration may pay them out instead of gold counts the nations treditions. This can be prevented, however, not by reenacting the law of 18.3, but only by repealing the laws under which the dollars circulate."

Do those who advocate such a policy as this ealize what the effect upon business prosperity would be to demonetize and thus destroy \$500,000,000 of lawful money, and leave the debtors of the country with that much less legal money with which to pay their debta? It could not do otherwise than place the debtors of the country at the mercy of the creditors. and cause widespread bankrupter and business depression throughout the nation. But the advocates of the exclusive gold policy do not stop there! They demand that all legal money except gold shall be destroyed.

According to the latest official statement of the Treasury Department, there was on the lat of November in the general stock of money of legal tender the following:

United States notes
Treasury notes, Act of July 14, 1890. 8349.681.016
Standard silver dollars 483,122,374 Total legal money......\$1.795,082,761

The policy of those who are engineering this exclusive gold scheme is to demonstrate all the lawful money of the country except gold coin. That will cut down and destroy the amount of money available for debtors with which to pay their debts. Sien, 1811,072, which is \$14, 180, ext. more than half the legal money of the country. Would it be possible for any government to adopt a monetary policy more destructive to the business prosperity of the country than the one the Fifty-sith Concress is proposing to adopt at its coming session?

The country is now in the highest condition

dopt at its coming session?
The country is now in the highest condition
f prosperity ever known, and it has secured
his under our present money condition. Why of prespective ever known, and it has secured this under our present money condition. Why not let well enough alone? Why subject the business of this country to the risk of electing W. I. Bryan on a money and tariff platform a hundred fold worse than those we now have? We have thoroughly tried and successfully proved our present economic policy, and found it good. Let it alone. E. P. Miller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SET: I was very much nterested and amused at the article tu your pape f yesterday headed "Preshyterian Church and Mr. Moody," and signed by "A Member," because of the calm statements that "Mr. Moody engineered the colling of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman to the Fourth Presbyter an Church of this city;" that the Preshr. terian Church "can not find men in its own body to fill its best churches," and, third, "that it is reported that ever one thenward letters have been written by Mr. Moody, urging the calling of the Rev. G. Campbell M rean as paster of the Fifth Avenue

Presbyter au Church." From personal knowledge of the busy life of Mr. foody. I have grave doubts if there is even a sem blance of truth in the "currently reported state-ment" about him; he has not the time.

The real facts of the case are that Mr. Moody had othing to do with the co ling of the Rev. J. Wilbu Chapman to the pulpit of the Pourth Presbyterian Church. On the contrary, he was opposed to bu lessing a very large courch in Philadelphia and tsking this small and unknown church. I know this because he was on the committee that procured the call of Dr. Chapman. The assertion that the "P. californian Church cannot find men in its own body to fill its best pulpite" is very amusing. not "A Member" know that Dr. Chapman is a Presbyter an and was one of the most prominent caudidates for the office of Moderator of the General Assembly in 1808? Does he not know that Pethany Church in Philadelph a, which Dr. Chapman left to come to New York, is the largest church in the Pressyterian denomination, having over 3, 40 memhere, and that it also has the largest Sunday school a this country, w th over 7,800 members upon its

Since Dr. Chapman came to our church last Mar the average attendance has increased more than five times, and firls our ch reh. We have hed to tear out the seats in our galleries in order to ac-commodate the largely incleased attendance; the new remals, which ere at the rate of \$4,000 ear, the average sunday collections from about \$25 to \$100; the prayer meetings from an average attendance of 25 to 10 to about 250 and over; the Sunday school from about 150 to over 500. Two communion vervices have been held, at which 29 and 32 were received into church membership, and the first Sunday to December will probably witness the pleasing sight of from 60 to 100 ceming into fellowship with the church

If the coming of Dr. Chapman to the pulpit of the Fourth Prestyterian Church in New York has brought about such beneficial results, financially and spiritually, to that church and to the entire Christian work of our city, we respectfully ask 'A Mumber' if it would not be a wise thing for the struggling Presbyterian churches in this city to go and secure men of a like "Northfield stripe" as pas-tors-men who have power to touch and mould the lives of men and somen and built up the church of Christ in our cate? If by the coming of the Rev. O. Campbell Morgan to the pulpis of th Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church such results could be obtained in a larger degree, because of its larger opportunities, would it not be a good thing for the Presh terian denomination in this city to sign petitions prains him to accept a call to that church, should it be extended to him? AN PLDER.

To THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I know substan-

tially nothing of Dr. Morgan and nothing of the call of the Fifth Avenue P esbyterian Church, but I do know something of Mr. Mo dy and Dr. Chapman. and much of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and I know that if Mr. Morely was in any way resp mable for getting Dr. Chapman into the Fourth Cho owes bim a great debt of gratitude. The Fifth Avenue Church will be fortunate if it can, through Mr. Moody or any one clas, get as successful a man as Dr. Chapman has proved to be in the Fourth Church,

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

America to Beap a Great Reward There at Former Johann:sburg Edit r in the Belenters

Up to the time of the declaration of war in South Africa, 90 per cent of the mining machinery at the gold and diamond mines was of American manufacture. An even greater per-centage of agricultural implements came from America. Vehicles of all kinds were American and not so long ago, the mule-propelled ears along Dutoitspan road, Kimberley, bore the inscription "Broadway, Battery to Central

Park"-relice of the days of horse care on Broadway. American liquors, such as beers and whiskers American clothing: American wagons and American hardware have all been favorities in Fouth Africa. Then, too, Americans them-selves have been well treated. An American is the practical head of the De Beers diamond mines. An American was formerly the State one-half of the mine managers at the Wit watersrand gold mines are Americans.

This speaks well for America and augure till greater things for our country in the future. We are friendly with all of the contending parties. England sees in us a moral ally. The Transvaal and the Free State look to us for moral aid in settling their difficulties with Great Britain. No matter which side wins, we will be the gainer. If England h successful, she will extend all possible favors to us. If the Boers should win, America being a republic, would still be in favor, espectally as the Boers are fond of America in the abstract, even though they may not fancy the

being a republic, would still be in favor, especially as the Boers are fond of America in the abstract, even though they may not fauer the individual American-for some of America's representatives in South Africa have not been all that could be desired.

So America will be the gainer unless, and that phase is one likely to come up at any moment, there is a rising of the untives. If this should come to pass, then South Africa will be a land of terror and desolution. Whether the L.151 trites will remain quiet or not. It is impossible to predict. At this writing, they are still at peace with the white man, but any hour may tring a change. So long as either the Briton or the Boer shows decided supermacy in the field, so long will the nativeremain peaceable. But let the whites redonch other in death struggle, let them be evenly matched in the game of war that both aides are decimated, and then the world will save a rising of natives compared with which the Indian mutiny will be insignificant.

Leaving aside the unpleasant possibility of a native uprising. South Africa will soon be the field for great commercial and fluancial alvantages. Feace must come scorer or later, and then America will reau the reward of British aggression and Boer stubbornness. South Africa will need much mining machinery, corrusted iron houses, clothing, underwent, natis, hats—in fact, everything that a human being needs will be wanted.

South Africa has no manufactories; eventuated in the morted, whether it be whiskey or clothing. Even agriculture has been neglected in the mad rush for wealth and, incidentally, ruin. Legitimate business has been also must be imported, whether it be whiskey or clothing. Even agriculture has been neglected in the morted war at the war at the war at the more of oblition, when the war shall have cleared the atmosphere, business, as it is understood in the country, will once more take the place of solicaning and some and all other mines as they would the evil one. South Africa must head of the money. Altred Beit,

The Trials of the Bank Clerk.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I wish Reader." who writes of the politeness of bank clerks, could change places with the bank clerk for a few months. I give that time as I feel it would be ample to get over the ground and obtain a general insight into the banking business and all things pertaining

Ontside of the two tellers, general bookkeeper and discount elerk, the average bank clerk nowadays is a mighty lucky individual services rendered any more than \$900 a year. His changes for promotion along the line, no matter what may be his qualifications, are alim, unless he is backed by some powerful influence, such as being on very intimate terms with a director or two of the corporation. The sche tule of salaries paid ranges from \$400 up, and \$000 and \$700 seem to be the general average. Quite an inducement for the man of samulat

with a director or two of the corporation. The scheiule of salaries paid ranges from \$400 up and \$500 and \$500

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In yesterday's Sun is printed a communication from "Reader," in which he deprecates a lack of courtesy shown him while doing business at the various banks of this city.

As a member of that fraternity known as "bank clerks." I would like to enter a mild protest against most, if not all, of his animadversions against a class of cierks with whom courtesy is literally their stock in trade, for to courtesvis iterally their stock in trade, for to be polite to depositors is one of the first requirements of a clerk before he is allowed to come in contact with the public.

I do not propose to take up the cudgels for the entire banking community. Undoubtelly there are hank clerks who are not the public printeness, and, in the pursuance of decidedly arineus duties they are as prope to be super-customer studies they are as proper to be super-customer all sorts and conditions of human mature. A paying teller who stands behind a desk all day and hands out somelelly clerks money is under more of a mental standished. befind a desk all day and hands out someledly clasts muter is under more of a mental strain than most people would believe, and if which under this tension he should momentally lapse from his accustomed suavity, an in general depositor rushes madly into print and scores the entire class. For my gnowiester of the workings of a bank, however, such occurrences as are described by your correspondent seem almost an impossibility.

New York, Nov. 24.

The Pastor's Unspoken Sermon. From the Kansas City Journal.

The Rev. Noah Rodgers of Hotsington worked far into Saturday night preparing his sermon for the dead in bed. On the table lay the cermon which he had written in the still watches of the night, and is